

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. VIII.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOH A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

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Clair street. (April 24, 1859.)

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Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

JOHN L. MOORE & SON,
are receiving their Large Stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
Great Variety and
AT VERY LOW RATES!
Sept. 1st, 1859.

A. H. C. BROCKEN,
22 Curr Street, New York,
Manufacturer of Glass Syringes, Homoeopathic
Vials, Graduated Measures, Nursing
Bottles, etc.

CLAS' Wares for Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers,
& Photographers, etc. Green Wareware by the
package. A liberal discount made to the trade. Orders
from Country Druggists and Dealers solicited.
Price Lists sent on application.

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NEW FIRM.

ED. KEENON.....JNO. N. CRUTCHER,
KEENON & CRUTCHER,
Having PURCHASED the STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,
Books & Stationery.

Y. H. EVANS, ALSO THAT OF MORRIS &
HAMPTON, will continue to carry on the above
business, at the stand occupied by H. Evans, on Main
street, where, by strict attention to business, they
hope to merit as well as receive a liberal share of
the public patronage.

Mar. 11, 1859.

LANE & BODLEY,
Manufacturers of
Wood-Working Machinery,
AND CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
CINCINNATI, O.

FULL EQUIPMENT FOR RAILROADS
for manufacturers of
Sash, Doors, and Blinds, Furniture &
Chairs, Rail Cars, & Agricultural
Implements.

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Merchant & Smith, I would respectfully request all
those indebted to the concern, to make payment to me,
and to those to whom the firm is indebted, will be
settled with me, as I am alone authorized to settle
the affairs of the late firm. I will continue the busi-
ness in Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work,
Spouting and Guttering
of all descriptions.

CONTINUALLY ON HAND,
a large assortment of
COOKING, PARLOR & COAL STOVES,
Copper, Well and Force Pumps, Sheet Lead, Lead
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All orders promptly attended to
Aug. 12, 1859. F. C. SMITH.

OFFICIAL.

Non-Residents' Lands for Forfeiture.

THE following lands will be forfeited to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, on the 10th day of February next, in the County of Franklin, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.

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GEO. W. PURK

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ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE

TERMS.
One copy, per annum, in advance. \$4.00

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
BERIAH MAGOFFIN,
of MERCER COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,
LINN BOND,
of MCCRACKEN COUNTY.

For Attorney General,
ANDREW J. JAMES,
of FRANKLIN COUNTY.

For Auditor,
GRANT GREEN,
of HENDERSON COUNTY.

For Treasurer,
JAMES H. GARRARD,
of BOYLE COUNTY.

For Register of the Land Office,
THOMAS J. FRAZIER,
of BREATHITT COUNTY.

Supt. of Public Instruction,
ROBERT RICHARDSON,
of KENTON COUNTY.

Prest. Board Internal Improvement,
JAMES P. BATES,
of BARREN COUNTY.

THURSDAY..... FEBRUARY 3, 1858.

Blanks.

We have on hand, or can print to order on the shortest notice, blanks of every description for clerks, magistrates, &c.

Legal cards, circulars, dry goods bills, and job work of every description, printed on the shortest notice and at the lowest prices.

Notice

Those indebted to the Yeoman Office for subscription, advertising, job work, &c., are informed that their accounts are made out ready for delivery. We are desirous of collecting up as promptly as possible, and we hope our patrons will be ready to assist us in doing so.

The correspondence in the Douglas and Fitch affair is giving rise, we think, to superfluous and improper discussion as to which of the parties had the advantage in the settlement. We cannot believe than an imputation of want of pluck should rest upon the Illinois Senator from anything contained in the correspondence. There is no doubt that Mr. Fitch pressed the advantages given him in Douglas's first response, and kept them to the end, yet we cannot see that the Senator from Illinois was bound by the code, or anything else, to bring the affair to a less peaceful arbitrament. We find that a portion of the press entertain a different opinion. We quote some extracts selected by the Louisville Courier:

WHAT DOUGLAS' FRIENDS SAY OF HIS COURAGE. A Washington correspondent of the New York Times, 'Douglas paper,' under date of January 23, says, with evident mortification:

"The correspondent between Fitch and Douglas, published in this morning's Union, has produced a painful impression amongst the friends of the latter gentleman. It is conceded that the evasive and heartless casuistry of the Indiana Senator has aggravated the original insult by placing Mr. Douglas in a position where he seems to accept the duelling code, and yet does not represent a gross affront with the determination which the case would warrant."

This is emphatically true upon the Illinois Senator, when it is considered that it was penned by one of his own friends. Another correspondent of the New York Times, same date, says:

"The recent passage at words in the Senate has ended in a column of small piecs, such being the fashion of the day in these piping days of peace. In the words of an old play,

1st. Second—'Nobdy's corrupt, and nobdy lied.'

2d. Second—'Nobdy fought! Nobdy died!'

But the Little Giant has lost caste with the fighting men, and he looks thoughtfully disturbed.

The special Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, also a Republican paper, says:

"The settlement of the Douglas and Fitch affair is regarded as involving a complete surrender on the part of Douglas. The correspondence admits of but one possible interpretation, and leaves him in a worse predicament than before."

From Washington.

We find the following items of interest to Kentuckians in the Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier, under date of January 27:

I stated in a previous letter that I had understood that one of the principal banking houses of the country was making arrangements to open an agency at the Pike's Peak gold mining, for the purpose of purchasing gold and carrying on a general banking and exchange business. The arrangements have been completed, and E. H. Taylor, Jr., Esq., formerly of Lexington, Ky., has been tendered the general management of the establishment. From the universal excitement prevailing in regard to the mines, I think I under-estimated when I stated that probably fifty thousand persons would emigrate to them during the present season. From all the information I can gather, I do not think there will be less than one hundred thousand, and some believe there will be from two to three hundred thousand. The appointment of Maj. Mason, of Kentucky, as Governor, which it is unanimously conceded will be made, will be at once recognized as the very best that could be made; and I have no doubt his appointment will cause thousands of Kentuckians to emigrate to the El Dorado of the West. A mistaken idea prevails as to the fertility and productiveness of the soil of the proposed Territory. I would state that, from all I can learn, it is a good agricultural country, and I therefore advise all who go to provide themselves with agricultural implements. The bill organizing the Territory was yesterday introduced into the House.

The name of Hon. John C. Mason has been mentioned in connection with the appointment of a Governor for Jefferson Territory. He is the very man for such a position. There would be no such thing as failure in his administration of a territorial government. In the energy and ability requisite to success in such a trust he has no superior, and few equals among the public men of the nation.

ONE MORE NIGHT.—As will be seen by notice in another column, Dr. Stone will deliver his last lecture in this city, at the Capitol Hotel, to-night. All who have not yet heard him should avail themselves of this opportunity. Those who have, only need to be told that he will lecture again, for very few go once who do not wish to go again.

HON. JOHN F. FISK, Senator from the Kenton and Campbell districts, and Robert Richardson, the Democratic nominee for Superintendent of Public Instruction, are at present in this place, attending to professional business in the Court of Appeals.

THE OLD WHIGS, of Memphis, met on the 28th of January, to concert measures for setting up a revival in that venerable old party. We learn from the Avalanche that about

seventeen were assembled.

The New Code of Practice—By R. H. STANTON.

This volume has just been issued from the press of Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, clearly and handsomely printed in one octavo volume, neatly and substantially bound, and will be mailed by the publishers to any address, post paid, for \$5.

It is needless to say to the legal profession in Kentucky that R. H. Stanton is regarded as one of the soundest and ablest lawyers in the State, and peculiarly fitted for the work which he has so skillfully performed in the preparation of this volume.

The book contains the Code of Practice, civil and criminal, as prepared by the commissioners; the amendments that have since been authorized; numerous forms adapted to the Code; notes of the decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, published and unpublished, made since the adoption of the Code.

There are, furthermore, appended notes of the decisions of the higher Court of New York, upon sections which are common to the Codes of that State and Kentucky, which afford lawyers convenient reference to all the New York decisions elucidating those sections.

This volume, we think, must necessarily meet with an immense sale among lawyers, as well as among all others whose duties require them to consult the Codes of Practice.

How to TAXI Houses.—Prof. W. H. Barey, the great American horse tamer, and brother to the Barey who has created so great an excitement in Europe, will deliver a free lecture at the court-house to-night on the subject of educating and taming the horse. Mr. Barey will also form classes, to whom he will teach the art, and invites those having the wildest and most vicious horses to bring them to the livery stable of M. B. & W. J. Chin, where he proposes to demonstrate the practical advantages of his system. Mr. R. is accompanied by Prof. R. Adams, who will also lecture on the mental philosophy of the horse, and the principles on which the Barey system is based. Ladies are respectfully invited to attend the lecture.

PARAGUAY.—The latest news from South America, is that this country is making war-like preparations to resist the American expedition. It is reported that Buenos Ayres has entered into a secret treaty with the United States among which we notice one from the Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware. "I am

noticing medicines, we are always extremely cautious, unless satisfied of the merits of the article. Among those exhibited, is the celebrated Holland Liner. This medicine has been extensively introduced into every State in the Union, and into the Canadian Provinces, principally within the last two years. The exhibition shows testimony in every language known in America, among which we notice one from the Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware."

JOHN B. WILSON, 131½ Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

PRIZE DRAWING.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—SENATE.—Mr. Bigler, of Pa., introduced the following important resolution, asking for its consideration on to-morrow, or as early as possible:

Resolved, That, as in the opinion of the Senate the creation of a large public debt in a time of peace is inconsistent with the policy of the United States, and as the present revenues are insufficient to meet the unavoidable expenses of the government, Congress should proceed, without delay, to so regulate the revenue laws as not only to meet the deficits in the current expenses, but to pay off the present debt so far as it may be defensible to immediate cancellation.

Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, attempted to bring up the Cuban resolutions.

After a discussion as to whether precedence should be awarded to it or to Mr. Hunter's Indian appropriation bill, and Mr. Seward, of New York, had expressed the readiness of himself and his party to meet the gentlemen on the other side, both propositions were overridden by the previous arrangement that Mr. Foote, of Vermont, should have the floor on the Walker-Paulding and neutrality law resolutions.

Mr. Foote commenced by offering as a substitute to the Committee's report and the President's statement that Com. Paulding committed a grave error, a resolution to the effect that, as Commodore Paulding rescued Walker and his followers on Nicaraguan soil for the benefit of Nicaragua, and with her assent, since thankfully expressed, he is entitled to the commendation of his country.

The ground Mr. Foote took was, that Gen. Walker's expedition being illegal, and so considered by this government, Com. Paulding acted commendably without the spirit of his instruction in suppressing it, inasmuch as our jurisdiction follows the flag wherever it floats, and all under it are responsible thereto. The instructions were equivalent as to time and place, and the manner of executing the orders must necessarily be left to circumstance. He did the very thing he was ordered to do—broke up an unlawful expedition, saved Nicaragua from rapine and bloodshed, and sustained the honor of his country. If Capt. Chatard did wrong in not preventing General Walker from landing, Commodore Paulding did right in removing them when landed. Besides, to interfere with them within the waters of San Juan Bay would have been as much of an infringement of the jurisdiction of Nicaragua as arresting on shore. In short, he executed in a plain, practical, common sense way, the professed object of his instructions, and it is humiliating to see this government, before the world, discrediting, on verbal quibbles, the acts of its subordinates, in carrying out orders so vague and indefinite that no one can understand them. Whether purposely vague, he would not inquire, but the impression that the Cabinet at Washington winked at the expedition is strengthened by General Walker having been brought into the presence of the Executive and graciously discharged, and told to go at large, unwhipped of justice, instead of being handed over to the tribunals as a filibuster and sent to the penitentiary.

The words of the President, that Commodore Paulding committed a grave error, seem to cover the chagrin which he must not all express, but cannot all conceal.

Mr. Foote said he personally knew but little of Commodore Paulding, but, from the papers before him, he had formed a favorable opinion of him, both as an officer and as a man. He would not go the length of his friend from Wisconsin, to vote him a sword or a medal, but would do what would be more acceptable to a man of his stamp, vote the recognition of him as a gallant and faithful servant of the Republic.

Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., followed, showing that Commodore Paulding committed no error whatever. What would have been thought of him, if he had sheltered himself behind the letter of his instructions and failed to prevent the success of the filibusters? The spot on which Commodore Paulding landed was not Nicaraguan. It had been conquered and was held by the strong hand, and the sovereignty of Nicaragua had been already displaced; so, if any neutrality was violated, it was Walker's, and the attack on him was the arrest of justice upon a criminal. There is no breach of neutrality when a country is entered with the consent of its government. Finally, Mr. Crittenden, as an American citizen, thanked Commodore Paulding for the bold and heroic manner in which he fulfilled his duty and preserved the peace of the world.

Mr. Houston, of Ala., asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing the President to contract a loan for \$20,000,000.

Mr. Foote—Will the gentleman from Alabama answer me a question?

Mr. Houston—Yes.

Mr. Ruliff, of North Carolina—I object.

Mr. Cuyler—I wish to inquire of the gentleman from Alabama, whether he intends making any provision for the payment of the loan, as the delegation from Pennsylvania will not consent to vote for an appropriation of money until there are some measures adopted to supply an empty treasury.

Mr. Houston, moved a suspension of the rule to enable him to introduce the bill. The question was negatived—yes 73, nays 12.

Mr. Bliss, of Ohio, proposed a resolution requiring night sessions of the House for two weeks for the purpose of general debate.

Mr. McQueen, of South Carolina, suggested an amendment, that the printing of all uncombed speeches shall be paid for by their authors.

[Laughter.] The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Letcher replied that the gentleman from Mass. need not think to help his original position by that shift. In reply to a question put by Mr. Davis, of Md., Mr. Letcher said—The President and Secretary of the Treasury, whenever there was a surplus fund, apply it under the provisions of this bill, to redemption of the proposed stock of five millions. If his recollection was not at fault, Mr. Buchanan was a member of the Cabinet at each time when the former legislation bills were voted, and he supposed Mr. Buchanan must at those periods have been consulted as a member of the Cabinet.

Mr. Hughes moved to table the bill, which was negatived—yes 75, nays 10.

The Speaker, for the reasons stated, decided that the bill make an appropriation, and must be considered in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Florence, of Pa., appealed from the decision of the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Sickles, the appeal was tabled—yes 125, nays 55.

The bill was then referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Russell, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill relative to the settlers on the New York Indian reservation in Kansas. Pending the consideration of the bill, the House adjourned.

Mr. Haskin, of New York, asked leave to offer a resolution inquiring into the several reports of the select committees appointed to investigate the facts and circumstances attending the purchase and sale of Willett's Point, for fortification purposes, the special order for the third Thursday of February.

The House refused to suspend the rules—yes 121, nays 63; not two thirds.

The House then took a recess till 7 o'clock, for the purpose of general debate.

Evening Session. Mr. Davis of Miss., argued in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, as necessary for the preservation of the United States as a nation. In his opinion, France and England were not in a condition to interfere, they being engaged in a struggle for the balance of power in Europe. No reasonable man believed that Cuba could be purchased. There never was a period when its foreign acquisition would be less injurious than at the present time.

Mr. Pottle, of N. Y., thought that the present platform of the Republican party was well considered before it had been adopted. There was not a sentiment contained in the creed which was not clearly within the limits of the constitution and calculated to benefit all sections of the country.

He was opposed to the extension of slavery and advocated the proposed heretofore introduced, authorizing the people of the Territories to elect all their officers, this being consistent with the Republican platform. He reviewed a portion of the President's message, relating to Cuba, Mexico, and Central America, charging that it's sole object was to cover up the iniquity of the past by starting new issues which appealed to every sectional and factional feeling in the country.

He had been told that the President recommended the sale of territory to pay our debts, instead of untold millions to buy more territory.

Mr. Smith, of Tenn., delivered a speech last May, showing that the latter made a mistake of twenty millions in his estimate as to the public debt and the requirements of the government. He said it would have been more in keeping with the condition of the treasury, had the President recommended the sale of territory to pay our debts, instead of untold millions to buy more territory.

Mr. Mallory, from the Naval Committee, made a report relative to increasing the efficiency of the navy.

The report says the experience of the English navy has demonstrated that sailing ships of war are now obsolete, sails being mere auxiliaries to steam. The important position of the Gulf of Mexico renders it evident that our next naval war will be there, as all the Mississippi commerce passes between Florida and the Cuban shores, which six heavy ships could bridge by signalizing each other every twenty minutes, so that nothing could escape. Any European power could supply such a bridge without weakening their ordinary fleets. The report recommends that every ship in the U. S. navy should be the best that can be constructed.

Mr. Stephens, of Ga., moved a suspension of the rules in order to introduce a resolution setting apart the 8th, 9th, and 10th of February for the consideration of territorial business. Disagreed to—yes 108, nays 82, not two thirds.

Mr. Wool, of Maine, made an ineffectual motion to set apart a day for the consideration of the bill granting certain titles to land in Maine, in order to carry out a provision in the treaty of Washington.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, of Mo., on and after Wednesday the House will meet at 11 instead of 10 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Kilgore, of Ind., asked leave to introduce the following:

WHEREAS, The laws prohibiting the African slave trade have become a topic of discussion with newspaper writers and political agitators, many of them boldly denouncing these laws as unwise in policy and disgraceful in their provisions, and insisting on the justice and propriety of their repeal, and the revival of the odious traffic in African slaves; and,

WHEREAS, Recent demonstrations afford strong reasons to apprehend that the said laws are to be set at defiance, and their violation openly countenanced and encouraged by a portion of the citizens of some of the States of the Union; and,

WHEREAS, It is proper, in view of the said facts, that the sentiments of the people's representatives in Congress should be made public in relation thereto;

Therefore, be it resolved, That while we recognize no right on the part of the Federal Government or any other law making power, save that of the State wherein it exists, to interfere with or disturb the institution of slavery where it is established or protected by State legislation, we do hold that Congress has the power to prohibit the foreign traffic, and that no legislation

can be too thorough in its measures, nor can any power known to the catalogue of modern punishment of crime be too severe against a traffic so inhuman and unchristian.

Resolved, That the laws in force against the said traffic are founded upon the broadest principles of philanthropy, religion, and humanity; that they should remain unchanged, except so far as legislation may be needed to render them more efficient, and that they should be faithfully and promptly executed by our government and be respected by all good citizens.

Resolved, That the Executive should be sustained, and commanded for any proper efforts, whenever and wherever made, to enforce this said law, and to bring to speedy punishment the wicked violators thereof and all their aids and abettors.

Mr. Burnett, of Ky., said he could not vote for the bill, because it did not state facts. He asked who it was who had been urging the repeal of laws for the suppression of the slave trade.

Mr. Kilgore moved a suspension of the rules in order to procure an opportunity to introduce the resolutions.

The question was decided in the negative—yes 115, nays 84; not two thirds.

YES—Abbot, Adrian, Abi, Andrews, Arnold, Bennett, Billings, Bingham, Bishop, Bass, Bowe, Brayton, Buffington, Burlingame, Burroughs, Case, Chaffee, Chapman, Clawson, Clark, C. Cochrane, John Cochrane, Cockrell, Colfax, Conings, Corvoe, Davis, of Md., Davis, of Ind., Davis, of Mass., Dawes, Dean, Dewart, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, English, Fenton, Foster, Gilman, Gilmer, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Groesbeck, Grow, Hall, Harlan, Harris, of Md., Haskin, Hatch, Hickman, Howard, Horton, Howard, Hughes, Owen, Jones, Klem, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Kimball, Leach, Levy, Lovejoy, Macay, Marshall, of Ky., Marshall, of Ill., Matson, Montgomery, Morgan, Morrill, Morris, of Pa., Morris, of Ill., Moore, of Me., Morse, of N. Y., Murray, Nichols, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Pendleton, Pettit, Phelps, Pike, Potter, Purviance, Pottle, Ricard, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Rose, Russell, Sherman, of Ohio, Sieckes, Spinner, Stanton, Stewart, of Pa., Tapman, Thayer, Thompson, Tompkins, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Walton, Washburn, of Wis., Washburn, of Ill., Washburn, of Me., and Wilson—115.

NOES—Anderson, Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Boocock, Bouham, Boyce, Branch, Bryan, Burnett, Barnes, Caskie, Clark, of Mo., Clay, Cobb, Cox, Craig, of Mo., Craggs, of N. C., Crawford, Curry, David, Davis, of Miss., Dowdell, Edmundson, Eustis, Faulkner, Florence, Garnett, Gartrell, Gillis, Goode, Greenwood, Gregg, Hall, of Ga., Hawkins, Hodges, Hopkins, Houston, Jackson, Jewett, Jones, of Tenn., Lamar, Letcher, McQueen, McRae, Maynard, Miles, Miller, Millson, Moore, Niblock, Peyton, Phelps, of Mo., Powell, Reagan, Rutlin, Sandige, Savage, Seales, Searing, Seward, Shaw, of Ill., Shaw, of N. C., Shorler, Singleton, Smith, of Ill., Smith, of Tenn., Stalworth, Stephens, Stevenson, Stewart, of Md., George Taylor, Tripp, Vandughan, Watkins, White, Whitley, Winslow, Woodward, Wright, Wright, of Ga., Wright, of Tenn., and Zollie—84.

Mr. Houston, of Ala., asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing the President to contract a loan for \$20,000,000.

Mr. Foote said he personally knew but little of Commodore Paulding, but, from the papers before him, he had formed a favorable opinion of him, both as an officer and as a man. He would not go the length of his friend from Wisconsin, to vote him a sword or a medal, but would do what would be more acceptable to a man of his stamp, vote the recognition of him as a gallant and faithful servant of the Republic.

Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., followed, showing that Commodore Paulding committed no error whatever. What would have been thought of him, if he had sheltered himself behind the letter of his instructions and failed to prevent the success of the filibusters? The spot on which Commodore Paulding landed was not Nicaraguan. It had been conquered and was held by the strong hand, and the sovereignty of Nicaragua had been already displaced; so, if any neutrality was violated, it was Walker's, and the attack on him was the arrest of justice upon a criminal. There is no breach of neutrality when a country is entered with the consent of its government. Finally, Mr. Crittenden, as an American citizen, thanked Commodore Paulding for the bold and heroic manner in which he fulfilled his duty and preserved the peace of the world.

Mr. Houston, moved a suspension of the rule to enable him to introduce the bill. The question was negatived—yes 73, nays 12.

Mr. Bliss, of Ohio, proposed a resolution requiring night sessions of the House for two weeks for the purpose of general debate.

Mr. McQueen, of South Carolina, suggested an amendment, that the printing of all uncombed speeches shall be paid for by their authors.

[Laughter.] The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Letcher replied that the gentleman from Mass. need not think to help his original position by that shift. In reply to a question put by Mr. Davis, of Md., Mr. Letcher said—The President and Secretary of the Treasury, whenever there was a surplus fund, apply it under the provisions of this bill, to redemption of the proposed stock of five millions. If his recollection was not at fault, Mr. Buchanan was a member of the Cabinet at each time when the former legislation bills were voted, and he supposed Mr. Buchanan must at those periods have been consulted as a member of the Cabinet.

Mr. Hughes moved to table the bill, which was negatived—yes 75, nays 10.

The Speaker, for the reasons stated, decided that the bill make an appropriation, and must be considered in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Florence, of Pa., appealed from the decision of the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Sickles, the appeal was tabled—yes 125, nays 55.

The bill was then referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Russell, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill relative to the settlers on the New York Indian reservation in Kansas. Pending the consideration of the bill, the House adjourned.

Mr. Haskin, of New York, asked leave to offer a resolution inquiring into the several reports of the select committees appointed to investigate the facts and circumstances attending the purchase and sale of Willett's Point, for fortification purposes, the special order for the third Thursday of February.

The House refused to suspend the rules—yes 121, nays 63; not two thirds.

The House then took a recess till 7 o'clock, for the purpose of general debate.

Evening Session. Mr. Davis of Miss., argued in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, as necessary for the preservation of the United States as a nation. In his opinion, France and England were not in a condition to interfere, they being engaged in a struggle for the balance of power in Europe. No reasonable man believed that Cuba could be purchased. There never was a period when its foreign acquisition would be less injurious than at the present time.

Mr. Pottle, of N. Y., thought that the present platform of the Republican party was well considered before it had been adopted. There was not a sentiment contained in the creed which was not clearly within the limits of the constitution and calculated to benefit all sections of the country.

He was opposed to the extension of slavery and advocated the proposed heretofore introduced, authorizing the people of the Territories to elect all their officers, this being consistent with the Republican platform. He reviewed a portion of the President's message, relating to Cuba, Mexico, and Central America, charging that it's sole object was to cover up the iniquity of the past by starting new issues which appealed to every sectional and factional feeling in the country.

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Mr. Grow replied that the bill had been discussed for the last eight years or less.

